The People.

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AN ANSWER

To a Glendale, N. Y., Capitalist Critic of Socialism.

The Socialist Section of Glendale, N. Y., Having Drawn Considerable Attention Upon Socialism in the Town, Arouses an Exploiter of Labor, Who Sends to a Local Paper his Opinions, and is Promptly Taken Hold of and Laid Out.

Editor of Glendale, N. Y., "Weekly Advertiser":

In your issue of the 14th instant Mr. John Rogers, of this city, takes occasion to criticize the Socialist Labor party with arguments that accomplish two excellent purposes: they show the flimsiness of the capitalist position and the soundness of Socialist claims.

Mr. Rogers is an employer of labor. What does that mean, even at its best? That Mr. Rogers lives upon the sweat of the brow of other people. No man employs another unless he can get out of his employé more than he gives the employé. And no one asks for work and becomes an employé if he could work for himself; when a man cannot work for himself he is placed before the alternative of starving or of becoming an employé, and thereby allow his employer to pluck him. What drives a man to become an employé or wage slave, or "pluckee" is his not owning the land and the tools with which to work. And what enables a man to be an employer, or wage slave owner, or "pluckor," is his ownership of these two things, without both of which no man can work. This fact it is that establishes the division of our capitalist society into two classes: the capitalist class, which has appropriated the wealth of the nation and uses that to skin the workers, and the working class, or proletariat, which produces all the wealth but is skinned.

Now, then Mr. Rogers, who belongs to the capitalist class, says that he objects to Socialism, but that he would favor it provided it could better the order of society "to the detriment of no class." This shows the intellectual weakness of capitalist reasoning. As well have a bed bug say that he would not object to "rough on bed bugs" powder provided the better conditions proposed by the powder would not act to the detriment of bed bugs; or as well might King George of old and his Parliament have said that they would favor the plans of our Revolutionary Fathers provided they could better the order of society "to the detriment of no class," leaving King George's interests in taxing life out of the colonists unmolested. It is essential to the improvement of the condition of the bed-bug-ridden man to proceed upon a plan that is decidedly "to the detriment" of the bed bugs, that live upon him; it was essential to the improvement of the condition of the tax-ridden colonists to proceed upon a plan that was decidedly "to the detriment" of King George's class; and so likewise, and for the same reason, it is to-day essential to the improvement of the condition of the working class to proceed upon a plan that is decidedly "to the detriment" of the plucking class of capitalists. We can well imagine how neither bed bugs nor King George would have objected to any improvement that left them free to live upon others, and so also we are quite ready to believe that Mr. Rogers would not object to any "improvement" in the social order provided it left him free to pluck the workers. As a matter of course the thing is not possible. Bed bugs and King George would never have been silly enough to propose such a thing; the silly thought was left to our modern capitalist class, which are a cross and combination of King Georgeism and bed bugism.

The other argument that Mr. Rogers makes against the non-competitive system of Socialism is that it holds out no inducement to industry, while competition does. Mr. Rogers does not believe in that argument himself. We think so because we give him credit for some sense. In his stone yards he employs young people "to teach them the trade," as he says. It is noticed, however, that just as soon as these apprentices have learned the trade he gets rid of them and takes in a new batch. He does this to save paying full men's wages. Now, can he really believe that his capitalist system of competition can offer inducements to industry if a man loses his job as fast as he acquires perfection in it? Just the reverse. The fact is that under the present system there is nothing to induce industry. The more a workingman exerts himself the surer he is to throw himself out of work: the periodical shut-downs arise from the boss' having more goods on hand than he can dispose of; consequently, he stops his factory till he has disposed of his goods, and thus his workers are thrown out of work because they were too industrious. Capitalism places a premium upon the lazy capitalist. How true it is that capitalist competition kills industry and thrift may be judged by the large number of tramps who say, If we must starve while at work, let us rather starve taking it easy.

To Mr. Rogers and his whole class we say: "Socialism is here to wipe out the idle class of capitalist robbers and to put an end to the system that rewards idlers with wealth and punishes toilers with poverty."

SECTION GLENDALE, S. L. P.

The "Rev." Herbert N. Casson is of the opinion that "there is no authoritative teaching of Socialism."

A fit companion piece to this is the remark of that other "Rev.," the "Rev." Jasper, who, holding that there is "no authoritative teaching of astronomy," maintains with much naïvité that "the sun do move."

LEGAL FORMS.

How Buccaneerdom Seeks to Immortalize Jeff Davis.

BRIGHTON, Ill., April 19.—The other day at Fairview, a little hamlet in Kentucky, I strolled into a church, a memorial erected on the spot of Jefferson Davis' birth. To this spot thousands pilgrimage to do homage to this monster defender of the traffic in human flesh, who waded through blood in his effort to perpetuate this "divine institution."

Unlike most writers outside the realm of Socialism, I am not relating these observations for their pleasing and sensational effect alone. Under the rapid dissolution of existing society Socialists have no time for that. All the objects about us are utilized by us to open the eyes of those who do not see things as they really are.

As I entered the church there stood before me a granite tablet bearing the following inscription: "Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808, on the site of this church. He made a gift of this lot March 10, 1886, as a thank offering to God."

This, as I afterward learned, was, as far as the "gift" went, all a lie. And, like many other lies that are riveted in history to vencer the treachery and duplicity of our so-called great men, this, too, will probably be handed down to future generations as a "divine truth."

When this arch enemy of society failed in his force of arms, he thought he might recover a part of his lost glory by marshalling a "war of wits—a gambling or fighting with weapons of parchments." Indeed, instead of Jefferson Davis having a lot to donate, he didn't even have a "handout" of his own to give a hungry tramp. He was, since his flight and capture, a polite pauper, having nothing except what the more fortunate nigger skinners bestowed upon him. Too lazy to work, too dignified to steal, but not too honest to eat the bread of others' toil.

This is a forcible illustration of the capitalist humdrum of the "survival of the fittest." Under conditions that favored the cunning in robbing the negro toilers of all they produced, Jeff Davis survived—survived in all the glory of Solomon. Under these conditions he shone with regal effulgence. When these conditions ceased he was exposed as a man totally unfit to survive.

General Grant was as potent an illustration as Jefferson Davis. When he had almost unlimited wealth and men at his command to vanquish the Southern confederacy, he had nothing to do but to smoke fine Havannas, drink champagne and give commands. But when his commands as General and President ceased, he, too, proved to be as complete a failure as a common day laborer would prove a failure in organizing a modern trust.

To return to our exalted (?) tablet. I learned from reliable authority that Davis made the "gift" in this wise: Tom Roe, a great admirer and benefactor of Davis, bought the lot for a valuable consideration of gold and silver dollars, though not at the ratio of 16 to 1, and without any consideration that the source of these dollars was the exploiting of both black and white "niggers." Tom Roe deeded it to Dick Roe for a consideration of love and affection, and Dick Roe again deeded it to Jefferson Davis for a consideration of love and affection. It is true that all this is according to legal form, but don't you think it is, to say the least, vanquishing truth with "weapons of parchment," duly sealed, acknowledged, signed and recorded? By the same juggling of deeds cannot a street arab of the slums make a gift to the city of New York and have his name perpetuated in history?

The same juggling is going on every day by our being fleeced of the products of our labor. When we dare to complain, the Tom and Dick Roes tell us it is according to legal form. In Jefferson Davis' palmy days the buying and selling of human flesh was also according to legal form. Socialists are pleading with their fellow toilers to enroll themselves in the Socialist Labor party and vote these "legal" forms out of existence.

C. R. DAVIS.

WOMAN TAKES A HAND

And the Appreciative Men Reward and Bravely Stand by Her.

BUTTE, Mont., April 25.—A working girl in a hotel in this city recently put some Socialist pamphlets in the miners' dinner pails, one in each pail.

Every pamphlet was carefully read, and when the miners came back to the hotel in the evening there was much talk about it among themselves, and all wondered who put the pamphlets there. The hotelkeeper heard of it; he found out what the poor girl had done; and what happened? The poor girl got her discharge the next morning. But the miners went to work and took up a collection, restored her six months' wages and made her a present of a gold watch beside. Bravely done, miners!

P. F. N.

Pure and Simpledom may not be making headway among the workers in America, in fact it is steadily losing ground; but in exchange it is making giant strides in the affection of the Austrian government. The government has just dissolved a railway union and confiscated its property because it unites the feature of a political organization to the features of an economic one.

"OUR" COAL.

Fatuity of the Illinois Miners on an Important Question.

So Long as Capitalist Bunco Steerers Can Deceive the Workers by Making them Believe they have an Interest in What Price the Product of their Labor will Fetch, the Workers Will be Engaged in Fighting the Battles of their Plunderers.

At the Illinois miners' convention, held in the early part of this month, an incident took place that portrays well the phantasm which capitalism has raised before the eyes of the workers and by the aid of which the workers are switched off the track of understanding their own situation. It was a resolution on the tariff in which the miners were asked to take sides on the question of raising or lowering the duties, on the ground that such action would benefit "OUR" American coal.

Quite a number of years ago, William Cobbett, the English political writer, called attention to the remarkable fact that the navies, armies, treasury and all other such things, were "H. M's"—His or Her Majesties; but that the debt was the only exception—that was called "national," the "National Debt." The fact hereby pointed out by Corbett is one that capitalism zealously seeks to conceal, and which to be clear upon would be bread in the workers' stomachs, clothing on their backs, roofings over their heads, and happiness in their hearts. Of this fact the miners in question are, however, wholly ignorant, and many other workers with them—to their utter undoing.

Is the coal that the miners dig in any way theirs? There is the rub. The coal produced by the miners is not the miners' coal, it is the coal of the idle capitalists who own the mines and the necessary capital to operate the mines; the shoes produced by the shoemakers are not the shoemakers' shoes, they are the shoes that belong to the idle shoe bosses. It is a feature of capitalist production that the wealth produced by the workers is not the property of the workers but is the property of their idle masters. Time was when the wealth that came out of the hands of the worker was his. This is not so to-day. The reason why explains not only capitalist development, but points the way out of the hellish conditions that capitalism breeds.

When the worker was really master of his product he was also master of his tools of production. Ownership of his tools gave him ownership of his product. The worker's ownership in his product slips through his fingers in proportion as the ownership in his tools slipped through his fingers; and the ownership in his tools slipped through his fingers in proportion as the tools developed into such gigantic proportions that no one man could any longer operate them, and it took the co-operative labor of many to do that. These gigantic tools could produce more cheaply because they could produce more plentifully, and, consequently, the older and smaller tools became useless.

To re-acquire property rights in the product of their labor the working class must re-acquire property rights in the gigantic tools now in existence; these tools require the collective labor of many, of the whole of society, in fact; it follows that each individual worker can no longer own the tool he works with, and that the only way to acquire proprietary rights over it is for the whole working class to own it as collectively as they operate it; in other words, the workers can never re-acquire proprietary rights in their tools of production unless they establish the Socialist Commonwealth.

The miners can with no more right talk to-day of "OUR" coal than they can talk of the palatial residences of their bosses as "OUR" residences. Hence it follows that tariff or no tariff, low tariff or high tariff, the price of the coal dug by the miners does not affect their wages. Their wages are determined by the margin of starvation within the ranks of their fellow wage-slaves. The only thing that is OURS as wage-slaves, and so long as we are wage-slaves, is misery—that is wholly ours.

The resolutions that intelligent, class-conscious workers debate and adopt are resolutions that look to making our products OURS in fact. And no resolution looks in that direction that does not lead directly towards the overthrow of the capitalist system of production.

How beautiful this does sound! It is a passage taken from the circular which the railroad "Pillars of Law and Order" are issuing to the Congressmen against the decision of the Federal Court on the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association:

"Under the Sherman anti-trust law, as decided by the United States Supreme Court, it is a question whether it is not illegal to kill hens, as to do so is a restraint upon the egg trade, and a combination with the dealer in poultry. On the same principle it is also illegal to kill cows, as to do so is a restraint to the milk trade, and may be a serious tax on parents, who bring their children up on fresh milk."

TWO OF A KIND.

Co-operative Colonies and States Colonized for Socialism.

There is no Such Thing Possible as the Social Revolution in an Atmosphere Dominated by Capitalist Power—Co-operative Colonies and Colonization Plans Overlook this Fundamental Truth — Revolutions Can not be Tested.

The plan that comes from the West to start the transformation of this capitalist republic into a Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth by colonizing one State and establishing Socialism there, is generally commented upon as "novel." Whatever most of its critics say against it, they give it credit for being "new." Essentially there is nothing new or novel about it; it is cousin germane to the plan of starting the Co-operative Commonwealth by means of co-operative colonies. The two plans can be traced back to an identical ancestry—ignorance of the sociologic fact that revolutions cannot be tested until accomplished.

Back of the attempt to start the Co-operative Commonwealth by means of co-operative colonies stands the notion that Socialist institutions can prevail despite adverse capitalist legislative power. This notion is equivalent to imagining that a match could burn in a room out of which the air has been pumped. Without air, without the surrounding of the elements that allow combustion, a flame is impossible. The airless room is a natural legislative power that vetoes the burning of the match. The match may sputter, a man ignorant of natural science may be deceived by that and gather hopes, but the flame will never go up. For this reason, among others, a co-operative colony within the territory of a capitalist country can not thrive, it is bound to wilt and wither, and, so far from having "illustrated" Socialism it furnishes illustrations to capitalists to show that Socialism is impracticable. The necessity of accommodating itself to its capitalist surrounding marks the co-operative colony Ichabod.

Back of the attempt or proposition to start the Co-operative Commonwealth by means of first colonizing one State and establishing Socialism there stands the identical notion that backs the attempt to institute Socialism through co-operative colonies. The attempt ignores the fact that Socialism is a plant deadly hostile to Capitalism, and vice versa, just as hostile to each other as a vacuum and combustion, that the conditions under which the one is possible make impossible the existence of the other, and, consequently, that on territory subject to capitalist law, on territory where capitalist law is enforcible, Socialism is snuffed off as easily as a match in a vacuum. The legislation that may and is enacted in Washington is exclusively capitalist so long as the Socialist Labor party has not conquered the Federal power, and that legislation is enforcible over every inch of the national territory. The anti-capitalist match that some Utopian may wish to light in a distant state will never burn or will go out instanter through the anti-Socialist vacuum that a capitalist Congress could at any moment create around it.

It is for these reasons that revolutions never are "tried." If the revolution is a forcible one it starts by denying the supremacy of any power over it; if it is a peaceable one it first takes possession of the heads of the people, and next and as an inevitable result, it takes possession of that power that alone can introduce the favorable atmosphere for the revolution's success.

The only "first step" feasible and sensible is to capture the heads of the people. And that can be done only by teaching sound Socialism.

Mr. Charles R. Martin, of Tiffin, O., we learn from the West, mails his letters in envelopes on which the following appears neatly printed:

THE PROBLEM.

"Production is limited by consumption.

"Consumption is limited by wages.

Machines multiply production; increase the number of unemployed, who compete, and reduce wages.

"Result: Panic and hard times.

"Wages paid will not buy what is produced.

"As machine production increases, the periods between panics grows shorter.

THE SOLUTION.

"Associated (government) ownership of the means of production and distribution.

"Result: Full value of product given to each worker.

"No panics, no overproduction, no unemployed, but

"'Peace on Earth and Good Will toward Men.'"

Mr. Martin is the General Secretary of Independent Order of the Knights of Labor. In that body's declaration of principles we do not find any thing like the principle that underlies the above terse and substantially correct presentation of the case, whereas, on the contrary, they contain views that are hostile to the principle underlying Mr. Martin's short sentences. Mr. Martin should put his principle into practice by joining the S. T. & L. A., and causing his organization to do likewise.

ECONOMY OR RUIN.

Seeing that the Idle Capitalists Must Live Luxuriously the Workers Must Pinch Themselves.

The ex-Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, in a recent article in the Forum, uses the following language: "The day of retrenchment or the day of ruin for this government is awaiting the people of the United States in the not remote future. * * * We shall very soon step from the nineteenth into the twentieth century. * * * We shall carry with us either the germs of dissolution and decay or of life and conserved energy. * * * To avoid the former and secure the latter, the American people should begin at once in the household, in the factory, in the counting room, in the management of great lines of transportation, and in all other incorporations of capital, to practice something of the economy and frugality which characterized our New England ancestors. * * * The cost of local governments must be lessened. * * * Administration of country and city and village affairs must be made more and more businesslike and economical. * * * In short, the fixed charges of American citizenship must be cut down."

It seems remarkable that a "statesman" so distinguished, who has been so recently engaged in the cabinet industry of twisting figures and padding official reports to prove that the farmers were very prosperous, should thus become an alarmist or calamity howler, and tell us that individual and national ruin is near at hand unless we "practice something of the economy and frugality which characterized our New England ancestors." With the richest country on the face of the earth; with markets overflowing with all descriptions of commodities; with natural resources lying fallow and awaiting development; with 6,000,000 idle workers who are eager for employment; and with steam, electricity and machinery, which would make the producing power of the 6,000,000 workers equal to that of 50,000,000 of our New England ancestors, all of which can be added to the productive forces now in operation, it does indeed seem ridiculous that we must squeeze our standard of living down to the hard lines of the pioneers, whose capacity for the production of commodities was scarcely more than one-tenth as great as is ours of to-day. This rigid economy is supposed to be made imperative because industrial business has become too unprofitable to allow the people to maintain even the present standard of living. But the more we economize the less of commodities we will consume, and, as a consequence, business will be rendered still more unprofitable, which will necessitate still greater economy, which will make business more unprofitable, etc., etc., until the action and reaction of failing business and forced economy upon each other will result in bankrupting and starving the capitalist system out of existence.

Mr. Morton, unless you or some other "patriotic statesman" can discover or devise something better than the "economy" plan, capitalism is doomed and Socialism is inevitable.

L. H. CHAPPEL.

Plymouth, Mich.

"PHILANTHROPY"

Indulged in Where it Costs Nothing, Outraged for Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Lately many of our dear Washington middle class philanthropists have been "greatly moved" over the terrible suffering of a few animals during vivisection, and Congress has been appealed to to pass a national law prohibiting it. Now, I was born upon a farm, and lived there until I was sixteen. There is no more horrible suffering than that which an animal endures during castration. I remember every spring I had to assist in castrating all the young animals. I would sit down on a box with a struggling little lamb in my arms, place its rump on the box, get its head under my arm, take a hind leg in each hand and draw them up, while the operator with a sharp knife cut off part of the scrotum and then cut out the testicles. Not satisfied with that, it was his custom to sprinkle the bleeding parts with salt to keep the flies away. I can feel to this day those lambs struggling to get away. I can hear to this day their pitiful bleating as their bodies were cut to pieces. And why was all this torture? For no other reason than that farmers had discovered that a wether lamb fatted better than a buck lamb. The lamb that fatted best brought in the most money, and the most fiendish torture that a man can inflict on an animal was practiced for the sole reason that there was money in it.

And that practice of castrating animals is one of the regular tasks of the farmer in the spring and early summer. They go to the butchery with as little concern for the suffering of the animal as they would feel for the suffering of a saw logs in the clutches of a gangsaw.

N. N.

We welcome the birth of the "Rochester, N. Y., Socialist," a new Socialist paper in the field of agitation.

Its articles are sound and interesting. No one who picks it up and is anxious for light will be "made to think" by having a lot of confused stuff placed before him. The paper is sound in aims and tactics.

May our comrade prosper and throw its search light far and wide.

VIRGINIA.

Echoes From the Former Cradle of Presidents.

Wage Reductions—Bankruptcy—Suicide Ominous Sounds That Indicate an Awakening of the Spirit of '76—Urgent Need of Thorough Party Organization for the S. L. P., Lest the Coming Wave be Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—Since my last communication the Waddey Printing Co. have made a cut of 15 per cent. in the wages of their employees, and, as a result, all the union men walked out. The supposition is that this house is but taking the initial step in a general and concerted attempt to break down the union scale, which is 40 cents per 1,000 ems.

Several of our old business houses (one dry goods, among the largest in the city, and the other a shoe house) have gone into innocuous desuetude, due largely, no doubt, to the workings of the department stores which are fast gaining ground here. To paraphrase an old hymn:

This system's gliding swiftly by,
And I, a pilgrim stranger,
Would not detain, but let it fly,
This system of toil and danger.

Not that I glory or exult in the downfall or injury of my fellow man, but I recognize in every failure a drawing nearer of the climax, as every man knocked out of the middle class but adds to our strength, if such can be made to see and acknowledge that they are but victims to a vicious system that must soon land our present oligarchy into a monarchy or other despotism, if not overthrown.

One of our upper-crust men connected with an insurance company recently took French leave and turned up in New Orleans under an assumed name, where he shuffled off mortality by his own hand. His accounts were short.

Richmond banks have cut loans on deposits from 4 to 3 cents. A strong indication of the "returning good times promised."

Section Richmond added three new members to its list yesterday. We expected five, but the other two failed to show up.

One of our big houses, employing eighteen men as bookkeepers and shippers, that was very eager for its slaves to [illegible] their pay a third just after election, and a few days since gave a third of them an indefinite furlough, without any pay.

The last number of the College Messenger, the organ of Richmond (Baptist) College, has a strong article on Socialism, in which it says that it must and will come, as it is the only solution of present problems. I also note a speech, very strong and eloquent in its demands for a change for the better, by a young man in Wake Forest (N. C.) College. I quote the following to show the trend of thought:

"Ah, they talk about free America. They say it is good enough as it is, and that we are the freest of the free. Is America really free so long as the great majority of her population is suffering from industrial bondage? Is industry free? Trade is throttled in the grasp of monopoly. Commerce is fettered by so-called protection. Protection to whom and what? Protection to such extortion as the world has never seen; protection to those who would transmute this land of the free into a hell of political and industrial slaves. Was there ever a more pitiable travesty of words? Our forefathers fought for political freedom. We are called upon to do even more. They fought for the ballot box. We must fight for the home. Men of North Carolina, how will you acquit yourselves?"

The authors of the article and speech give evidence in their language of their ignorance as to the primary cause of existing conditions and also of real Socialism; but as the force of circumstances is prying their eyes open, as it were, with a jimmy, I hope they will see something they may deem worthy of investigation.

There is no doubt in my mind that the time is near when we will have that great trouble "such as there never was since there was a nation," and if the people of this country are not sufficiently organized under the S. L. P. to turn the drift into peaceable channels for the establishment of a popular government, it must and will end in foisting upon us a despotic form of government.

KRONICK KICKER.

Quite recently Mr. Dan Harris, the pure and simple labor fakir who had been living on his job as Secretary of the N. Y. Label Committee of the Cigarmakers, was dumped by the votes of the Socialist delegates. We now learn that Mr. Harris goes about mumbling this soliloquy:

"How do those Socialists imagine that they can make propaganda for their cause when they treat me this way?"

We expressed amused astonishment at such a stupid view of the situation, whereupon we were told that the identical expression was used by the Tracys and Gomperses at the Milwaukee convention when we unmasked them as frauds.

The complaint has become chronic.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

What is Patriotism? Is it a narrow affection for the spot where a man was born? Are the very clods where we tread entitled to this ardent preference because they are greener? No, sir, this is not the character of the virtue, and it soars higher for its object. It is an extended self-love, mingling with all the enjoyments of life, and twisting itself with the minutest filaments of the heart. It is thus we obey the laws of society, because they are the laws of virtue. In their authority we see, not the array of force and terror, but the venerable image of our country's honor. Every good citizen makes that honor his own, and cherishes it, not only as precious, but as sacred.

He is willing to risk his life in its defense, and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it. For, what rights of a citizen will be deemed inviolable when a state renounces the principles that constitute their security?

Or, if his life should not be invaded, what would its enjoyments be in a country odious in the eyes of strangers and dishonored in his own? Could he look with affection and veneration to such a country as his parent? The sense of having one would die within him; he would blush for his patriotism, if he retained any, and justly, for it would be a vice.

He would be a banished man in his native land.

Fisher Ames.

Section New York mourns the loss of one of its early founders. On Saturday, the 24th instant, Comrade Engelbert Brueckman expired at his home after a long, lingering illness. Exiled from Germany for the activity of his propaganda among his fellow proletarians, he transplanted his zeal to American soil, and here did his ample share in spreading the light of our sacred cause.

Brueckman had the satisfaction of knowing, as death's approaches palsied his activity in the field of the Social Revolution in America, that his efforts were not lost. Surely his last hours were soothed by the sound of the approaching tramp of the Army of Liberation, whose existence he had helped to conjure forth.

ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by ELIZABETH GERBER.]

"Brum," "Brum," "Brum"—
Is the sound of the drum.
Sister and brother, we go hand in hand,
And are led forth by the Socialist band.
We will be marching on the first of May,
We will be marching on that gay day;
It will lead us to liberty and our rights,
And with bosses we will not have fights.
"Brum," "Brum," "Brum"—
Is the sound of the drum.

"Hife," "Hife," "Hife"—
Is the sound of the fife.
Workingman, strike while the iron is red,
Then the little hungry mouths will be fed;
We will be marching on the first of May,
We will be marching on that gay day,
Upholding the red flag so proudly and brave,
Over our heads shall it forever wave.
"Hife," "Hife," "Hife"—
Is the sound of the fife.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Raines liquor law of the State of New York is not what it is generally taken for. It is not sumptuary legislation, it is not a fiscal measure, it is not a police precaution to promote order. It is nothing else but a legislative act to aid the capitalist development of a trade whose concentration is impeded by special circumstances.

In all other pursuits the partnership succeeds the individual firm; the greater competitive power given by the partnership compels the further evolution to the corporation, the syndicate, the trust, the department store. Each of these steps renders harder individual competition and drives the small competitor off the field. There is hardly an instance of such concentration without some assistance, directly or indirectly, given by legislation. As a rule, the legislative assistance is so veiled that it passes unperceived. In the case of the saloon, industry, conditions are such that the small man can not be easily smoked out by the larger concern. The ghettos into which capitalism forces large numbers of people to leave breed rat-holes in which the small man can cast root, and from which the simple force of economic development, powerful though that is, can not drive him. The extirpation of the rum hole, i. e., of the small dealer in liquor needs active legislation. This is supplied by the Raines law; and this is what the Raines law means. It is the handmaid of capitalist concentration, by the aid of whom an industry, difficult to be brought in line with capitalist development, becomes a regular and legitimate capitalist industry.

It is important to keep this point clear, all the more important because the backers of the bill, afraid to allow their real purpose being known, have sought to promote it with sentimental reasons. The "peculiarities" of the trade, claim they, require "peculiar" treatment; the merchandise dealt in has "peculiar" effects upon the customers, it may "injure their health;" a "peculiarity" of the liquor trade is that "it closely affects morals," hence it must be "regulated;" and much more to the same effect.

In point of fact, however, not one of these alleged "peculiarities" is peculiar to the liquor trade; all other capitalist trades are equally tainted. Liquor may kill, and no doubt has killed many people, but not all the victims of the liquor trade put together amount to as many as the victims of any one capitalist concern. Let us take a few instances at random.

It is incalculable how many people are killed by the stone dust with which capitalism adulterates its meal; it is incalculable how many people are killed by colds contracted in the shoddy underwear that capitalism palms off as "woolens;" the railroad industry is a veritable charnel field of humanity; the number of men killed and maimed there by reason of capitalism's recklessness of human life is amazing.

No less does the parallel of immorality apply. Factory reports tell a tale fit to make any decent person blush. The greed of capital for profits is such that its conduct "affects morals" as "closely" as the liquor trade possibly could.

In all these industries the economic force was strong enough to establish concentration and wipe out the petty nuisances. In the liquor trade the Raines law has stepped in to do the work in New York.

DUPERS DUPED.

The humiliation of the people of Greece is an experience that any people may make who allow themselves to be the cattle for capitalists to speculate on, or pawns for financiers to play with on the chess-board of their financial schemes.

Some sixty years ago a crop of agitational literature sprang up in Europe on the subject of Grecian freedom from Mussulman ferocity. Besides articles in magazines and newspapers of all languages, novels in all languages appeared in which the central hero or heroine was a Greek pursued by ferocious Turks. It is now known that this extensive literature was inspired by financiers, who had a scheme on foot, and whose scheme could not fructify but with the independence of Greece. The novels and articles were intended to create public sentiment. Based upon them it was claimed that the "public sentiment of Christendom" demanded the emancipation of Greece. The result was the new kingdom, with a foreign dynasty and a huge loan to pay the interest on which the toilers of Greece forthwith began to sweat. The King and court lolled in easy cushions of luxury and consumed the revenues, while the Grecian people staggered under a heavier load than the Turks had imposed upon them.

But the mortgage did not turn out very lucrative. All taxation, notwithstanding, the interest could not be paid on the foreign debt. More than 30 years ago the Grecian Government defaulted payment, and during recent years its securities kept on plunging downward. This experience cooled the ardor for Christianity which so shortly before had animated the financiers. Greece fell into disgrace by them. So long as the financiers alone suffered, the Greek Court did not care. It had played, along with them the rôle of dupers, when it turned its eyes upward with devotional love for the Cross, and when it rattled its sword or picked up its silk skirts at the utterance of "Mussulman." The Greek Court lived in the belief that its fellow dupers of the Grecian people, the financiers of London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Berlin, and Vienna would feel compelled to keep up their pharisaic pretensions, and stoutly stand by "Christian Greece." At this last stage, the Grecian Court continued to play the dupers while the financiers were duped. It went on this wise until the tables were turned, the Greek Court became the duped while the financiers are on top.

Infatuated with the notion that it would certainly be upheld by "Christian Europe," the bankrupt Court of Greece picked up a quarrel with Turkey. Its fatuity is now at an end. The financiers see in the Grecian Court only a gang of "dead beats," while they entertain for Turkey the respect and admiration that creditors always entertain for a debtor who pays on time. Accordingly, the "Christian" financiers left "Christian" Greece in the lurch. The Turks are victorious, the Greek Court is in fear for its very existence.

It is pleasant to see the dupers duped in their turn. Painful though is the sight of the Grecian proletariat who, whatever hap, must "pay the piper" with money, limbs and life.

OUR INDIANS.

It is with much pride that many of our Eastern people love to contrast themselves with the Indians. They look down upon the Red Skin as an infinitely inferior being, and tell stories about him to show his intellectual inferiority and their own intellectual superiority. This self-complacent pastime is quite conspicuous among our small trader class, the lower bourgeoisie. And yet, when one watches these portents of civilization at their present antics, he cannot repress the question, What is the difference between these and the Indians? A recent occurrence in uptown New York forced the question upon the intelligent onlookers.

What with the general and increasing poverty, which keeps customers away from all stores, and what with the concentration of the retail trade into large emporiums or department stores, which turns whatever trade there is away from the small stores, the small shopkeeper is experiencing dull, dark days. Driven by such straits, an uptown retailer hit upon a singular, or rather, typical plan to drive away his hard times. He fitted up a wagon with transparencies that bore the following exhortations.

"Stop grumbling!"

"Your discontent is only imaginary."

"You are prosperous if you only knew it."

"Patronize [here he inserted his own name.]"

"Money is made round to the end that it may roll—set it agoing."

"If you don't buy you can't sell."

"A faint heart soon breaks down; be brave; go out and buy what you need."

"Penury in your house draws poverty."

"Hip, Hip, Hip, Hurrah, cheer up!"

Inside of the wagon he placed a couple of drummers, who kept up an eternal clatter, and he drove the wagon up and down all over his neighborhood.

The story is told of the benighted Indians that when the face of the sun was darkened by an eclipse they gathered themselves into processions and marched through the villages yelling and beating upon their most hideously sounding instruments to the end of scaring away the Evil Spirit who obscured the face of the great luminary.

What is the difference, if any, between these Indians, in sight of the phenomenon of a sun eclipse, and our tradesman, in sight of the present phenomenon of a prosperity eclipse?

Ignorant of the laws of astronomy, the Indian's phantasy supplied an explanation and a remedy that makes one laugh; ignorant of the law of economics, the modern tradesman resorts to theories that are not a whit less imbecile. As the Indian knew nothing about the movements of our planetary system, an eclipse appalled him; as the trader knows nothing of the mechanism of capitalist society, he does not comprehend whence the present hard times proceed, he has no inkling of the fact that Poverty is bound to spread its pall over ever larger areas of our population, and eclipse the face of Prosperity, and that the darkness produced by this social phenomenon can be affected by kettle-drumming as little as the darkness produced by the astronomic phenomenon.

Those who to-day look for Prosperity before capitalism is overthrown stand on the level of the Indian.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In an answer to a correspondent, who gets history up side down and sneers at the ballot, our San Francisco colleague the "New Carter," says well:

"We do not expect SOCIALISM until we first have SOCIALISTS. Hence, our chief work is educational; and that will take time. Socialists expect to bring the Co-operative Commonwealth by an appeal to the reason and conscience of mankind, and not to their passions. Suffering might exasperate the masses to bloodshed, but a superficial knowledge of the cause and cure of their suffering would leave them at the end of their fighting no better off and probably worse. People who haven't reached the point of voting intelligently are not apt to get valuable results from fighting. Let us not talk bloodshed. Socialists don't want to fight. Leave that folly to capitalists, who may try that method of heading off the Co-operative Commonwealth. If they do, the reactionary effects will be on them."

The Bistol, Conn., "Press" does not slubber over with the claim of being a Connecticut "labor" paper. Its editor is simply a studious man, with honest purposes. How much these personal characteristics place him above the "labor papers" printed in that State may be judged by the following terse editorial:

"People are wondering when the good times are coming. Probably the real reason why there are so many idle laborers, why so many unemployed workmen are competing against each other for the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood, is not to be found in the shibboleth of free trade, or protective tariff, in silver, or gold. There is another reason that is not always considered, and it is the most potent factor in the general dissatisfaction. It is simply the application of machinery to work formerly performed by human hands. Improved machinery causes able-bodied men to be forced into the ranks of the unemployed. It causes women to take the place of men, and in many instances, children to take the place of women. There are millions of men out of work, there does not seem any chance for them to get work, and this is the general condition of affairs prevailing in every branch of industry all over the country. The fact is generally lost sight of that by the aid of improved machinery one man can produce as much as five men could a few years ago. In some trades it is even possible for a child to produce articles that a very short time ago required the best work of an experienced and skilled adult laborer. A glance at the methods in vogue in a few branches of industry will show why the great army of the have-nots is constantly receiving recruits."

An honest man cannot approach the social question without he forthwith fires the protection and the free trade, the gold and the silver question out of the window.

The St. Louis "Altrurian" has caught on to the Rev. Fakir W. D. P. Bliss. It says of him:

"Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, of Boston, spent a week in this city lately preaching Socialism and Trades Unionism in one of our Episcopalian churches. It was amusing to see him dressed in a long white gown and to hear his denunciation of plutocrats and his pitiful appeals for the poor, while his slim audience of well-dressed people in their costly church made it seem like he was accusing a lot of masters in the absence of their servants. It seemed like pouring water on a duck's back to ask them to give up their wealth for charity or for municipal control, instead of going to the poor and telling them to help themselves by combining like the rich do. Asking God and landlords and speculators to change their tactics is more absurd than trying to make a hungry lion lay down in peace beside a lamb. Why don't he go among the poor who can't afford to belong to churches, and whose clothes are not good enough to go to church in, and tell them how to work together for themselves and thus stop supporting the rich in their idleness? It may be well to tell robbers to behave and masters to be kind, but it would be more effective to induce their victims to defend and free themselves."

The Johnston "Beacon" is a bold good fellow to dare assail all that is justly assailed in the following short paragraph:

"Miss Phoebe Couzins says woman in public life is a failure, and thinks she ought to marry and become a housekeeper. 'The grapes are sour,' said the fox.' It is common knowledge that Miss Couzins has not been a howling success in public life, and had she lived in the good, old puritan days, the exhibitions she has made of herself would have entitled her to a free treatment of the 'Scold Cure.' By the way, is there anything in the evolution of the home and housekeeping to indicate any success there for either man or woman? The multiplication of hotels and clubs are a proof that housekeeping is not just what it is cracked up to be, even for the wealthy. For working people housekeeping is a respectable fiction—the house has to keep itself."

THE MACHINE-SHOVEL.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by BYRON EFFORD.]

AIR: "The Amorous Goldfish."

"Antiparos, a Greek poet of the time of Cicero, hailed the invention of the water-wheel for grinding corn—an invention that is the elementary form of all machinery—as the giver of freedom to female slaves, and the bringer back of the golden age. Oh, those heathens; they understood, as the learned Bastiat, and, before him, the still wiser MacCulloch, have discovered, nothing of political economy and Christianity. To preach slavery of the masses, in order that a few crude and half-educated parvenus might become "eminent spinners," "extensive sausage-makers," and "influential shoe-black dealers"—to do this, they lacked the bump of Christianity."—Karl Marx.

A wage slave delved in a big black hole,
As dear little wage-slaves do,
And he worked with the whole of his heart and soul,
For a capitalist knave, who was fond of a slave,
And he thought that he loved him too.
His big inside he daily fed
With crumbs that was left from the capitalist bread.
"This kind indulgence proves," said he,
"How satisfyingly he is of me."
And he thought, "It's fit-fit-fitter,
He should love his dig-dig-digger,
Than his mind give away
To competition's sway,
Or foreigners' that flit-flit-flitter.

* * *

He flash'd his pick by day and night,
That capitalist knave to charm,
Who vowed competition was the spice of life;
So his spirits were gay, till he saw one day
A machine in the Pluto's barn.
"A steam-shovel, oh"; he cried aloud,
And he looked like a man who had seen his shroud,
But when Pluto bade a fond "Good-bye,"
The poor little wage-slave longed to die.
And he sobbed "It's bit-bit-bitter,
You should love this crit-crit-critter,
When I thought you were brave,
And were fond of your slave
With heart of a dig-dig-digger."

* * *

That charming shovel for a time upset
The capitalist knave so gay,
And his sad wage-pet, he contrived to forget,
For with never a crumb did he chance to come,
So the wage-slave pined away.
Until at last the Socialist paw,
With a smash knock'd over the "Property Law,"
And there on the hill-side dead and cold
Lay the poor little Plute in his smock of gold.
O'er his fate so bit-bit-bitter,
Came a strain of tit-tit-titter;
With a glad little moan
They carried him home,
On a rough made lit-lit-litter.

FAKIRISM.

Its Manifestation in "Pure and Simple" Unionism, and its Purposes.

[N. Y. Vorwärts, German Organ of the S. L. P.]

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" blames President O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, for his unconscionable exaggeration of the strength of his organization. In the "Eight-Hour Herald," a notorious Chicago fakir sheet, this O'Connell publishes a report in which he claims that his organization of machinists numbers 30,000 members. Hereupon the "Cleveland Citizen" calls attention to the fact that, according to the per capita dues paid to the A. F. of L., O'Connell's organization has only 14,000 members. In the same report O'Connell states that his organization had taken in $167,000 during the preceding year, and yet, according to the financial report, the total expenses during the year, together with all the cash left in the treasury, amounted to only $117,000. And be it noted that not even this sum could have been collected during the year, seeing that the sum of $45,000 was in the treasury when the year started.

O'Connell's bluffings are a matter of public notoriety. During the convention of the A. F. of L. in New York, he announced the membership of his organization three times higher than it really was. As he indulged in his exaggerations even in the convention itself, he was corrected by the chairman, and his fakirism was on that occasion officially nailed.

The object of these exaggerations is twofold. It is intended to attract members; it has also a political purpose. O'Connell belongs to those who believe in what may be termed the "policy of pressure;" these people seek to exercise pressure upon the capitalist politicians by means of holding up to these the number of votes represented in the unions. To carry out this plan they are bound to trot up a large membership, and at the same time throw out the hint that their membership is made up of voting cattle that can be driven by the labor leader from one capitalist camp into the other, according as the "policy of pressure" may dictate. Trade union fakirism, accordingly, is always connected with a violent opposition to every attempt to win the workers over for a political movement of their own class. The officers of O'Connell's machinists' organization rigorously insist upon the observance of the rule that no political discussion is allowed at the meetings of the locals, a rule from which, as a matter of course, "pressure politics" is not excluded.

Just the same as in O'Connell's machinists' organization, the exaggeration of membership, "pressure politics," and opposition to labor politics are carried on in other "pure and simple" organizations.

The officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters have drawn up a prospectus in which the achievements and the magnitude of the organization are puffed up in the O'Connell style. For instance, the membership is therein given at 45,000, while in the report of the A. F. of L. the Brotherhood figures with only 20,000 members, while according to the financial report of the Brotherhood itself, only 17,000 copies are printed of its official "journal."

The prospectus also brags, in the style common to the officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union, with the magnitude of its treasury. And yet, according to the financial report, the receipts are not sufficient to cover the benefits, to such an extent that it is found necessary to tap the strike fund for the benefit of the other funds.

The prospectus brags also of the achievements of the Brotherhood, claiming that it has given employment to 12,500 more cabinetmakers, while, as a matter of fact, the number of unemployed Brotherhood men has steadily increased, and, just now, runs up to 50 per cent. of the membership in several large unions.

As a matter of course, we find that Messrs. McGuire, Lloyd & Co. couple their fakirish exaggerations with political methods that have the double purpose of promoting their "policy of pressure" with the capitalist politicians and of opposing independent labor politics. The organ of the Brotherhood, the "Carpenter," is especially devoted to this latter purpose. In each number, articles against Socialism and the labor politics advocated by Socialists occupy leading places and considerable space. These articles generally take an open capitalist position, as, for instance, in the case of the anti-Socialist pasquinade of Hugh McGregor, wherein Socialists are taken to task for their "mistaken theory about an irrepressible conflict between Capital and Labor," and for their "attacks on property." In the March number of the "Carpenter," McGuire makes a desperate effort to collect material against the independent political movement of the workers. In one place he cites the speech of the English "pure and simple" Pickard; in another he digs up an address which he himself delivered in 1882, in which he closes with the warning to union men "never to step down to the level of partisan politics."

The subsequent issue of the "Carpenter" completes the picture of reactionary "pure and simpledom" by an article in which McGuire endorses the candidature of the corrupt Paterson labor fakir, J. P. McDonnell, for a consulate in Ireland. We are hereby furnished with a striking characteristic of the political tactics of "pure and simpledom." It is of no party, in so far that it does not limit its operations to any one party, but reserves the right to go begging and accept jobs from any party that happens to be in power. A few years ago McDonnell accepted a job from a Democratic Governor of New Jersey. That does not now prevent him from begging and causing others to beg for him from a Republican President. In order to make such non-partisan tactics possible it is necessary to lie about the strength of the organization, and, above all, to keep honest Socialist politics away.

It is no accident that "Socialist killing" and fakirism are so frequently found together in a "pure and simple" union.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Did you ever hear a Socialist speaker?

Uncle Sam—Yes; quite a number of times.

B. J.—What do you think of them?

U. S.—They are a level headed set of people.

B. J.—Well, I don't think so. I heard one talk last Sunday. His arguments were loose. You could drive a wagon and four clean across them.

U. S.—Do you remember any one of them?

B. J.—Yes. He said the workingmen were plucked because they did not own the machines with which they work.

U. S.—Isn't that so?

B. J.—Whether so or not, the foolishness lay in his conclusions.

U. S.—And what were they?

B. J.—Wait. Then he said that the reason why the capitalists plucked the workman was that they owned the machines with which the workmen work.

U. S.—And isn't that so?

B. J.—Let it be so; now listen to the absurd conclusion: THEREFORE the workmen must take possession of the machines. That does seem to me an idiotic conclusion.

U. S.—And why, pray?

B. J.—You are stronger than I——

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—You can hit a harder blow than I——

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Is that a reason why I should be entitled to your arms, and check your freedom of will as to the use you may want to make of your arms?

(U. S. grabs Brother Jonathan by the collar; gives him a jab in the nose; two jabs in the ribs; a right hander along the jaw; and a thump on the head. B. J. tries to get off and yells "Police! Police! Lock this fellow up. He is going to kill me!")

U. S.—Jonathan, you are "absurd."

B. J.—Police!

U. S.—Jonathan, I can "drive a wagon and four" across your protests.

B. J.—Police! Police!

U. S.—Jonathan, am I not stronger than you——

B. J.—Yes. Police!

U. S.—Can I not knock you into jelly?

B. J.—Yes. Police! The devil take you. Police! Arrest this man.

U. S.—Why, having greater strength than you, should I not have the right to maul you? How absurd is it not on your part to want to check my liberty of will as to the use I may want to make of my arms and fists! I am now inclined to use my arms and fists as I now do (gives him a few more jabs, whereupon B. J. yells "Police!"), and here you are absurdly objecting, and you are still more absurdly calling for the police to take control of my arms. Don't you see how "absurd" you are?

B. J.—"Absurd?" Do you call that "absurd" if I object to be battered by you and seek to make you harmless?

U. S.—To speak truly, I don't think there is any absurdity in such conduct.

B. J.—Then what do you mean?

U. S.—The absurdity lies in such conduct proceeding from you.

B. J.—Do you take me for a saint on tin wheels?

U. S.—Surely not.

B. J.—Why, then, am I absurd?

U. S.—Because you were just before laying down the maxim that the Socialists are absurd for objecting to be pounded by the stronger capitalists, and for striving to put that bully where he may be harmless. The cases are parallel, as far as this point is concerned. The capitalist class uses its power to outrage the working class. The same as you justly object to my using my power to your injury, the Socialists object to the capitalists' using their power to the injury of the working class; and for the identical reason that you started to yell "Police!" at the top of your voice, the Socialists seek to gain control of the public powers and thereby arrest the evildoer.

B. J. rubs his sore spots.

U. S.—But in the instance of the Socialists the case is still stronger. Even though the power I may use to your injury be a power inherent in me, you will justly object to my conduct and justly seek to restrain me. If, however, the power which I turn to your injury is not inherent in me, if it belongs to you and I have robbed you of it, your objection could then be all the stronger, and your desire to strip me of it would then be all the juster. This is the case with the attitude of the workers. The weapon which the capitalist class uses against the working class is the tools of production. The tools of production, or the machinery of production, have all been produced exclusively by the working class. The capitalist class stole and is stealing this weapon from its rightful owners, and, with the aid of this stolen property it is scourging the working class. To strive to take this weapon from the hands of the ruffian class that wields it to our undoing is the conduct of sensible and brave men. The "absurdity," Jonathan, lies all on your side. Now, go home and bandage up your eyes and put plasters on your well merited sores.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,582.31
Thos. Wilson, Mount Pleasant, Pa.	1.00
E. Born, Toledo, Ohio	25
A. Murschinsky, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Benjamin T. Whitehouse, Dover, N. H.	50
Total	$1,585.36

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE GLASGOW PLAN.

The California State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Takes a Firm Stand.

WHEREAS, The object of the Socialist Labor party is the abolition of the wage system, and its method the substitution of public for private ownership of land, and the means of distribution and production; and

WHEREAS, Railways, water and light are universally necessary to the people of whom the wage-workers constitute the majority; and

WHEREAS, Experience has shown public ownership of these utilities is beneficial to all classes, and especially to the workers, who as public servants receive better pay and treatment than they do from private corporations; therefore it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the Sacramento Section of the Socialist Labor party condemn the language and action of all members of the S. L. P who are at present opposing the movement to transfer to the people the ownership of the necessaries of life.

H. D'ARCY POWERS,
Secretary Section Sacramento, S. L. P.

It is evident that the Sacramento Comrades are laboring under a grave misapprehension. The central idea of the Socialist Labor party is the collective ownership of ALL the means of producing and distributing wealth, each industry to be worked co-operatively and governed democratically. A belief in this principle is a test of party fealty. Whoever believes in this central idea must believe in the necessarily included principle of municipalization, which of itself is only a minor part of the Socialist programme.

Not even temporarily can the party afford to allow its energies to be diverted from the effort to realize complete collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; nor can it for an instant permit the magnifying of any minor issue into anything approaching equality with its central idea.

Municipalization as advocated by Socialists is vastly different from that which pertains in Glasgow, and which is being forwarded by capitalist influence throughout the world. In the former each worker would have an equal voice in methods of operation, hours of labor, safeguards of health, limb and life, choice of superintendants, etc. Without this the wageworkers have gained nothing.

Under capitalist municipalization the wage workers simply change masters, not conditions. They have become the servants of a public capitalist and employer instead of a private one. They are still governed aristocratically from the top instead of democratically by their own choice. The wages, hours and conditions of labor will be determined by their masters. They are still subjected to competition with their fellow-workers, and the capitalist owned improved machinery. Where this style of municipalization exists, whatever capitalists may say to the contrary, careful inquiry has proven that it has in no way checked the tendency of the wage working class as a whole to worse conditions.

The capitalist class are industriously parading their style of municipalization as Socialism. From that for which so much was promised, nothing of value to the wage workers has accrued. This must prove reactionary, and if the Socialist Labor party should take part in its advocacy, it would ultimate in diverting attention from, and destroying faith in real Socialism and have a strong tendency to center public attention on petty things. On such a result capitalism counts, and is straining every nerve to seduce the Socialist Labor party into accepting municipalization as a dominant issue. It will not succeed, for the S. L. P. is a carefully educated force that knows the difference between a remedy and a political catchpenny of capitalistic invention.

Wherever the Socialists have control of municipalities, as in France, they are working out many reforms, that increase the conveniences, protect health and life, and relieve, as far as possible, under a capitalist industrial system, the distress of the people. But not for an instant do these Socialists pretend that the relief afforded is the end and aim of Socialism, or in any sense a remedy for the economic injustice to which the wage working masses are subjected under the capitalist, competitive system.

What the Socialists are doing in France and two or three other nations, it is their policy to do throughout the world. Whenever they can wrest an industry from capitalism, and operate it Socialistically, that will be done. But never will the Social democracy become the ally of capital in furthering in the name of Socialism a reactionary scheme that begins and ends in changing ownership from a private to a public capitalist.

In conclusion: Would it not be a strange procedure for the party to "condemn" those of its members who refuse to forward that style of municipalization which in operation and government is in direct conflict with Socialistic methods?

CAL. STATE EX. COM., S. L. P.

RAINBOW-CHASING.

Practised by the Lobbying Committee of Cigarmakers in Washington, at the Workers' Expense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The Cigarmakers' Union of this country should take a tumble to itself and stop paying out its money for rainbow chasers.

This city is at present blessed with the presence of as ornate a crew of fakirs as could be got together anywhere. First comes the only "Sammy," the "Crab" Tracy, of Boston, and for a little while we had the pleasure of knowing that Lynch, of Chicago, was with us, but he went home to "save his precinct" during the mayoralty campaign just past; whom he went to "save" it does not at this writing transpire.

These gentlemen have spent their time, also our money, in traveling round the lobbies of Congress and making excursions to the House restaurant for the last three weeks, for what? In an endeavor to defeat that clause of the "Dingley bill" raising the duty on Sumatra tobacco. It is pitiful to watch them walking the corridors, going up and down on elevators, and haunting committee rooms looking for a Congressman who is keeping out of their way. As Comrade Barnes aptly described it when he met Tracy, who told him he had been hunting a Congressman for an hour and a half without finding him, "that is rainbow chasing."

A large fund was appropriated to send a lobby here to prevent, if possible, the passage of a higher duty on Sumatra tobacco, and the general officers seem bent on spending it to no purpose—except their own. With "Sammy" on deck here all the time with his immense persuasive powers, why send to Boston for Tracy and to Chicago for Lynch, especially when, if "Sammy" needs help, there is a vice-president only 44 miles away whose railroad fare would be considerably less than Tracy's or Lynch's?

As a matter of fact, Messrs. Gompers, Tracy and Lynch are about as useful to the cigarmakers at Congress as would be a muzzle on a stone dog. They can no more stop the passage of the Dingley bill than they could dam Niagara. If they were able to prevent an increase in the duty on Sumatra, how would it benefit the cigarmakers? Sumatra is the hardest kind of leaf to work, and if it never came into the country the cigarmaker who has to use it would not growl. So far as making cigars are concerned, the domestic product is far easier to handle, and the cigarmaker can make more money using it.

The only ones to be benefited are the bosses, and why we should spend our money helping them out is beyond the understanding of the undersigned.

Leaving that question out, cannot the rank and file see that these fakirs are simply using us to make a living out of? Imagine the representatives—so-called—of 28,000 American citizens hanging around the lobbies trying to get the ear of a Congressman, who was elected to see that they got nothing, for the purpose of begging him to do something for them and incidentally spending $3 a day and expenses!

If one-half the money now being spent in chasing Congressional rainbows were spent in bringing the workers to an understanding of their class interests and a sense of their power at the ballot, it would be but a comparatively short time before the cigarmakers and other workers would have those on the floor who would not need to have committees come all the way from Boston and Chicago to tell them that there was such an organization as the C. M. I. U., as it now happens.

Such men as Tracy, Lynch, et al, simply bring discredit and contempt on the workers by supplicating favors from a gang who have already robbed us, and who are only anxious to rob us some more. We, who are the power in this country are compelled, owing to the criminal stupidity of such fakirs, to stand in the attitude of beggars when we should be in the attitude of masters. How long is this state of affairs to continue?

We have played this game of lobby for some years now, and it has cost us considerable money, but it has cost us far more in manhood and self-respect. With our cheap imitations of the capitalist lobby we have made ourselves look ridiculous. Why continue to let this mentally and morally unclean gang make "dummies" of us? Let us as class-conscious workingmen throw the whole robber crew overboard and attack this present murderous system, not alone murderous where our lives are concerned, but also where our manhood and respect are concerned—at the ballot box with the ballot of the Socialist Labor party. The policy we now pursue leads to pauperism, woe and death, with the added contempt of the class we keep in power. Let us quit our meanness and march forward as class-conscious workers to plenty, pleasure and life.

We cannot do it though as long as we continue to waste our efforts in rainbow chasing, with Gompers, Tracy and Lynch as chief chasers.

CIGARMAKER.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

C. L. J., Duluth, Minn.—The "St. Louis Labor" has long ceased to exist. We have no knowledge of the book you mention.

R., Washington, D. C.—The poem will be published in due time.

Peter Damm, Chicago.—By all means send reports of Chicago doings. They shall be printed as often as space allows.

H. D., McT., Manchester, Va.—The article was received. It was not published, because it maintains theoretical and tactical views that are in opposition to those that the party holds, and because they have all been dealt with and refuted in these columns a score of times. The article does not even have the merit of joining issue with the Socialist arguments against the views therein maintained: it simply repeats them.

R. R., N. Y.—

What is the cause of poverty? In years gone by the cause of poverty was laziness; to-day, the cause of poverty is diligence.

Formerly whoever was diligent could work and enjoy the fruit of his labor. To-day, however, the more a workingman works, the nearer he brings poverty to his threshold.

The cause of the difference is that formerly the worker owned the tool with which he worked; whereas to-day the owner of the tool, or capital, is an idle capitalist, who allows the worker to keep only one-fourth of what the worker produces and steals from him the other three-fourths. As the capitalist class can not consume all these three-fourths, this surplus keeps on accumulating, until the capitalist does not care to increase the hoard. He then stops his factory, the men are thrown out, and remain out of work starving until the capitalist class has somehow or other disposed of the surplus, when work recommences. It follows that the quicker the surplus of stolen goods increases in the hands of the capitalist class the quicker poverty must overtake the workers; and it follows that the harder the workers work, the more industrious they are, the quicker they are plunged into poverty, because the quicker will the surplus in the hands of the capitalists swell beyond the size that the capitalists can use.

This is one of the reasons. It will do for the first lesson.

This lesson teaches that Socialism alone will prevent poverty.

A NEW ILLUSTRATION

Of the Thrilling Story of Jonah and the Whale.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19th.—Comrade Brophy some weeks ago instanced the fact that the "Bryan Democracy" of Massachusetts had lost itself in the belly of the Republican whale of that State. The national "Bryan and Cleveland Democracy" have not only lost themselves in the whale's insides, but deliberately and knowingly crawled therein and seem to like the experience. Bailey, of Texas, the leader of the opposition, has decided that there shall be no opposition, and despite an individual kick, there is none. The "great and only, pure and simple, friends of the people" have decided to take a day off and let the enemy run the concern to suit himself, and the remarkable spectacle is now on exhibition of an opposition which is the majority.

The most idiotic character in the present farce comedy though is the one being played by Jerry Simpson and the Populists. Jerry gets up on his hind legs and tells Reed he is a tyrant and gives notice that no business will be done, by unanimous consent, until the committees are appointed; yet 10 minutes after, unanimous consent is asked for without objection from him, which brings forth the query, is Jerry a bluffer or hard hearing? Simpson is in this case simply repeating himself of two years ago, when he rose in his seat—March 4th, 1895—and seconded on behalf of the Populists a vote of thanks to Speaker Crisp for his unvarying impartiality, gentlemanly conduct and kindness to him and the Populists. Yet in private conversation he and Boen, of Minnesota, stated that nothing could be done by the Populists, because Crisp would not recognize them, even though they were first on the floor. Such actions show the insincerity of the Populist office-holder and is another example of their efforts to change things which should be placed in the same category as the last Kansas legislature, which was Populist with votes to spare, yet has done nothing except pass a law which is aimed to hurt labor organizations.

A few more such examples and the workers will understand that a platform made up of every nostrum under the sun with a big dash of free silver to "sweeten" it, and ignorant visionaries standing on such a platform, will not and cannot do anything for them. The sooner we understand that it is necessary to have a platform which is totally opposed to the platform of all capitalistic parties, with class-conscious, intelligent men standing thereon in Congress, the sooner will such complacency and poltroonery as is now evidenced by the Democrats and Populists cease. One Socialist member in Congress at this time could make more propaganda for the cause of the workers and could do more in amelioration of their condition than could the whole crew of Populists—no two of whom are agreed on anything but the desire to draw their salaries.

Such lion and lamb farces now taking place here are another evidence of the fact that the only party that is capable of resisting the sharp practices of legislative shysters and preventing, even in legislative bodies, the abrogation of the right of debate, is a class-conscious party of the proletariat.

VERMOMT ECHOES.

Gordon's Tour in the New England States.

BATH, N. H., April 26.—My first stop was at Rutland, a city with 12,000 population. We had a fine meeting here, owing partly to the fact that in this paternalistic city's department of streets the wage slaves have had their wages cut from $1.50 to $1.25. They were out in force to the meeting and applauded the points made for social democracy.

At Burlington we had a small meeting, but a very interesting one. This is a beautiful city, owned by a few plutes. The Queen City cotton corporation, a Massachusetts firm, moved to this city a few years ago, and are now paying the prosperity wages of 90 cents per day.

At Winoosky, distant from Burlington some four miles, there are several small woolen mills. Heads of families are working in these mills for 75 cents per day.

The Burlington "Free Press" gave an untruthful report of our meeting, headed "A Tirade Against Capital." I wrote a reply, but this capitalist daily, which lives because working people read it, refused to publish it.

Comrade Buckley has done good work in Burlington, and will continue at it. A Section will be organized in Burlington before the voters again go to the ballot box. Some sixty German families live in this city, and will do something for the social revolution.

My next stop was at Barre, the home of stone cutters. We had an extra fine meeting here. James P. Marr presiding, and in his opening remarks stated that Socialism was the only day star in sight for the working class. Mr. Marr is a leading member of the Granite Cutters' Union. There are 300 Italian stone cutters in this city, a number of them being avowed Socialists. They also have an Anarchist group. I secured permission to speak before the latter organization at their Sunday meeting. I did so, showing the crimes of the Italian capitalist government, the position of Merlino, what the Socialists have done by the ballot in the French municipalities, etc., etc. This was all received most favorably, and a vote of thanks was extended to me and also a pledge to attend our Socialist meeting to be held the next Tuesday evening, which pledge they kept.

I found Comrade Lemmon, formerly a member of the Aberdeen S. D. F., of Scotland, here, and a truer or clearer Socialist I have never met. Barre will be the banner city in the Green Mountain State.

I spent four days among the granite cutters of Barre and Montpelier, going from there to Bath, N. H., a farming and lumber manufacturing town. The small farmers of Northern New England are generally wage workers a part of the year. They raise a part of their food. Most of them have a mortgage on

(Continued on Page 4.)

TERMS

And Expressions Used in Political Economy.

The question often arises whether taxes enter into the price of commodities, instances sometimes being quoted which seem to prove the contrary. As a matter of general rule or principle the fact that taxes interfere with the prices of commodities is almost beyond question. John Stuart Mill clearly saw this, and he puts the matter so clearly before the reader that we cannot do better than quote him.

In his work on "Political Economy," section 6, on the "Ultimate Analysis of the Cost of Production," he writes: "Besides the natural and necessary elements in cost of production there are others which are artificial and casual, as, for instance, a tax. The tax on bricks and malt are as much a part of the cost of production of those articles as the wages of the laborers. The expenses which the law imposes, as well as those which the nature of things imposes, must be reimbursed with the ordinary profit from the value of the produce, or the things will not continue to be produced. But the influence of taxation on value is subject to the same conditions as the influence of wages and profits. It is not general taxation, but differential taxation that produces the effect. If all productions were taxed so as to take an equal percentage from all profits, relative values would be in no way disturbed. If only a few commodities were taxed their value would rise, and if only a few were left untaxed their value would fall. If half were taxed and the remainder untaxed, the first half would rise and the last would fall relatively to each other . . . . But general taxation, when equally imposed, and not disturbing the relation of different productions to one another cannot produce any effect on values".

Mill leaves no doubt on the mind of the reader what his views on the subject are. He saw that taxation was a demand on the part of the State for a certain quantity of wealth to carry on its functions, and explained that if the State could equally distribute the levy on all commodities it would not have any relative effect on their value; but that taxes, being differential, that is, paid through the agency of particular commodities, accordingly raised the prices of those articles.

For instance, a capitalist like Lipton produces tea abroad. He brings his tea to our shores, and is met with a demand of a fourpenny duty on each pound of tea. Assuming that the production of his tea costs him a shilling per pound, the fourpenny tax raises its cost to one and fourpence. To him, as a producer, this is just the same as if he spent fourpence more on the cost of raw material in Ceylon, and he therefore regards the fourpenny tax as an element in his cost of production. Taxes, from the exchange-value point of view, can thus be regarded as a constant value-factor, entering therefore into the price of articles to the amount levied. Common experience bears testimony to this view, for it must be within the recollection of all that when the duty on tea was lowered the price of tea fell proportionately. This is recognized by the public as well as politicians, for if the prices of commodities did not fall when relieved of taxation there would be neither logic nor reason in the general demand for a "free breakfast-table."

Instances, however, can be called to mind in which a tax has been levied on a commodity, and also one which has been taken off a commodity in which there has been no perceptible increase or decrease in price in either case. The abolition of the coal tax by the Corporation of London is a case in point, in which the consumer gained no immediate advantage. It was repeatedly pointed out at the time in "Justice" that the public would receive no direct benefit from the exemption of the tax, and it was proposed that it would be much better to maintain the tax and divert it to some purpose which would directly benefit the people.

The reason why the exemption of the London coal tax made no difference to the price of coal was that the coal operators were sufficiently strong to take the place of the Corporation, and maintain prices against the public. So far they have successfully played the part of tax-gatherer. It is no doubt true that if the State had first imposed the tax they could not have arbitrarily raised prices to 1s. or 1s. 6d. per ton; but, prices once raised, all immediately concerned had an inclination to pocket the tax when the opportunity came; it came, and they accordingly appropriated the tax with the evident result that the exemption of the tax has only benefited middle-men. They have stepped into the shoes of the Corporation, and are levying the tax on the Londoner on their own account, in a way sweet to themselves if unpleasant to the consumer, and will continue to do so until competition deprives them of it. The power which the coal operators exercise is due to the developed capitalist form of the coal trade. It has already entered the monopoly stage, and owing consequently to restricted competition, and its almost absolute command over the market, free competition does not come into play, and the coal operators are thus enabled to swindle the public. These economic conditions being recognized by Social-Democrats, they could confidently predict that the middle-man would take the place of the Corporation tax-gatherer, and experience has testified to the correctness of their views.

The other tax alluded to—which was but a few years ago enacted by a Liberal Government—was a tax on beer. The imposition amounted to sixpence on a barrel of beer. No difference was made in the price of beer to the public. Neither did the publican retailer suffer. The tax was borne by the brewers. They temporarily surrendered so much surplus-value to the Government rather than cause friction with their customers. They could do this with equanimity, for, as it happened, at the time of the exaction of the tax, the cost of production of the raw materials used in the manufacture of beer was rapidly falling, the brewers being conscious that they would soon be recompensed by such fall. The cost of production of beer was raised by the tax, but was not allowed to express itself in a higher price, such increase in cost being speedily equated in the reduction of the necessary social amount of labor in the raw material, any temporary loss inflicted by the tax being borne by the brewer.

As a general law, therefore, taxes increase the cost of production, and that cost becomes expressed in the price of the article. If price does not happen to correspond to the tax imposed, then, as examination has shown, such result is due to the disturbing condition of an incidental and arbitrary character, which explains the anomalous circumstances.

Because prices fall when taxes are taken off particular commodities many think that prices would similarly fall if local exactions like that imposed at Covent Garden Market were abolished. If Covent Garden Market were relieved of the Duke of Bedford's charges it would make no difference whatever to consumer's prices, because the Duke only exacts a quantum of surplus-value from the capitalist producer. If this surplus-value was foregone by the Duke it would only change hands, the probability being that the middleman would absorb the greater portion of it. The consumer would get no more value in return for his money than before, and for this reason. If the tax imposed by the Duke of Bedford and others similarly placed is a part of the surplus-value created by the worker, then the abolition of such a tax would not alter the price of the commodities, as exchange presupposes that such commodities are sold at their cost of production or exchange-value. To get more cabbages, or a quantum of value forming surplus-value in the hands of the capitalist, the worker must raise his purchasing power by securing more money, which he can only do by increasing his wages or cost of production. His only remedy to secure more wealth is to prevent himself from being exploited. As a worker he cannot regain surplus-value as a consumer. He is precluded from that by commodities being sold at their value. If a man labors twelve hours for six shillings, and he creates or adds to a commodity in each hour a value equal to a shilling, then he creates in a twelve-hour day a value equal to twelve shillings. Now, if commodities exchange according to the labor-time embodied in them, that is, according to their cost of production, it is impossible for him to obtain in buying any portion of the six hours or six shillings which he, by contracting to work for twelve hours for six shillings, enables the capitalist to obtain. For when he presents his shilling, which is equal to an hour's labor, he can only get an hour's labor in return when he spends it for cabbages at Covent Garden Market or elsewhere, on the basis of equal exchange. When the capitalist sends goods, equal in value to twelve hours' labor, to Covent Garden Market, six hours of which represent surplus-value, the Duke of Bedford claims a couple of hours of the surplus and gets it, but that fact does not interfere with their proper selling prices, for they sell according to the labor contained in them. If power is taken away from the Duke to make the levy then the capitalist already in possession of the surplus-value appropriates it, unless the middle man steps in to deprive him of it. If the worker as a consumer wants to secure the value that appears as surplus-value he must make good his claim at the point of production. He must bargain to get, instead of six shillings in the form of wages, eight shillings, ten shillings, or twelve shillings. If he got the latter there would be no surplus-value, the Duke would get no market toll, the price of the cabbages would remain the same, but the worker would be twice as well off, for he would have twice the purchasing power.

When a toll or tax represents an appropriation of surplus-value, it does not interfere with the price of the commodities which at first sight appear subject to it as in the case of produce sold at Covent Garden Market. When a tax, however, is levied by the State the case is entirely altered. The State proclaims, as in the case of tobacco, that on any quantity of tobacco containing an hour's labor we compel you to give four hours gold labor in return. In return for this three hours of labor, we give you an equivalent as represented by the expenses of the State. You get value for your money. We only take away with one hand that we may give with the other.

A. P. HAZELL.
London Justice.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Gompers, McKinley, Lennon, McGuire and other Curiosities.

When a snake is hit on the head, its tail, even though the rest of its body may be beyond the view of the observer, will be observed to twitch and wriggle. The A. F. of L. fakirs in this city give a bi-weekly exhibition of the snake act. Some wicked Socialist in some other part of the country will make it interesting for fakirdom, and the tail or head here immediately begins to wriggle, thereby letting the wicked Socialists of this burg know that one of their stripe has "hit 'em" again. In witness of that statement, the following is given:

The executive council and advisory board of the A. F. of L. has recently called on McKinley and Reed to beg them to do something for "labor." While at the White-house, they impressed on McKinley the fact that in making appointments to offices concerning labor, he should appoint those friendly to labor. It is said that McKinley asked Gompers, or any of the others to name some good men.

Gompers, in answer said: "Ahem, Mr. President, to pick out any ONE would be rather a hard job, but—" the sentence was never concluded. Gompers gave an involuntary wave of his hand, which included himself and the others, blushed up to his "specs" and faltered. McKinley saw the predicament poor Sammy was in and with a bland smile dismissed them after a few "words of cheer." Then the gang called on Reed, who gave them to understand that nothing would be done until the passage of the "Dingley bill."

To celebrate their achievements, a meeting was called April 21st, which was attended by exactly 70 persons, including the fakirs. The meeting was addressed by P. J. McGuire, J. B. Lennon, and Gompers. McGuire opened the ball with a defence of pure and simple-dom and an attack on the "dreamers." Lennon followed in the same strain, and in one instance very nearly frothed at the mouth when referring to those who said pure and simpledom was a

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MASSACHUSETTS ECHOES.

Analysis of Voters—Schemes of Politicians—1848 Fossils.

BOSTON, April 19.—The report of the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston for 1897, just out, is a document of much interest, and which may be had at their office in the Old Court House. Besides complete election statistics, it gives the place of birth of each person registered. The total number of names borne upon the voting list in 1896 was 96,746. Of this number 30,519 were born outside of the United States, the greater portion coming from the following countries:

Ireland	14,787
British Provinces	5,470
England	2,550
Germany	2,644
Russia	1,635
Scotland	871
Sweden	751

Thirty-eight other countries are represented, Italy leading with 495.

In Ward 9, with 2,748 voters born in the United States, 574 in Ireland, 174 in Russia and 86 in Germany, we polled the highest vote in the city, it being 203 for the Socialist candidate for President.

Ward 8, with 1,400 native voters, Ireland contributing 710, Russia 510, coming next with 70 votes for Matchett.

In Ward 22, where 2,500 of the voters were born in the United States, 570 in Ireland, 520 in Germany and 11 in Russia, we cast 65 votes.

Of the 1,635 Hebrew or Russian voters, 560 were registered in Ward 8, 414 in Ward 6, 174 in Ward 9.

In Ward 6 the Socialist candidate received 48 votes out of a total vote of 3,827. McKinley got the bulk of the foreign vote and almost all of the Hebrew vote, with the exception of the few, very few, that voted for the Socialist candidate.

The Republican carried 20 out of the 25 wards, polling 48,000 votes against 30,000 for all the other parties.

Public document No. 43 contains complete election statistics for the State, and can be had at the document room, State House, or will be forwarded on application to the Secretary of State, at the State House, Boston.

"The Manual of the General Court" is another document that members of the party will do well to get.

* * *

The Friday night meetings in the ward room, 1,151 Washington street, are well attended. They will close the last Friday in April.

A fierce discussion on Socialism has been raging at Hospitaller Hall, 710 Washington street, for the past two Sundays.

David Goldstein starts the bout again Sunday night. The question is: "Would Socialism solve the labor problem?"

Hospitaller Hall has been thrashing out the same question every Sunday since 1848.

* * *

Since George Fred Williams allowed the Bryan politicians—or rather, since they were exposed by the Socialists to make a deal with the Republicans—his leadership is at a discount.

The boodle politicians of Boston begin to shake; one of their clean and fine contractors was indicted last week for robbing the city. When the Socialists tip the whole crew out and into jail, they will think the day of judgment, indeed, has come.

* * *

Mayor Quincy is making a big effort for the labor vote.

* * *

The publishers of "Massachusetts Labor," away down in Tennessee, saw the force of the request of the American Section to stop sending in goods that we never ordered.

"Massachusetts Labor" has not bobbed up in these parts for a month.

Let every Socialist in the State get one subscriber for THE PEOPLE this month, and it will add much to our vote next November.

THE PEOPLE is certainly "hot stuff;" it makes the librarians sweat. "The book committee," writes the librarian of a library near this town, to which a year's subscription was donated, "don't want to put THE PEOPLE on file in the reading room." If the "book committee" lives long enough it will put Socialism, itself, on file.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Who Can Tell?

To THE PEOPLE.—Will you kindly inform me whether there is any truth in the rumor bruited around the New York Central Labor Union last Sunday that, as Mr. Gompers was being introduced to President McKinley, last week, Mr. Gompers sang:

When I take your hand in mine,
Sweet McKinley,
Thoughts of boodle, most divine,
Float over me.
In the past my class I sold
For your shining yellow gold;
But now I am out in the cold,
Sweet McKinley.

JOHN MORIARTY.
New York, April 27th, 1897.

New York May Day Demonstration.

For the past few weeks several conferences have been held by progressive organizations to arrange parade and mass meeting on Union Square on Saturday, May 1st, 8 p. m. At the last meeting it was decided to erect three platforms, where speeches will be held in English, German, Jewish and Italian. Among the speakers who have been invited are Comrades D. DeLeon, L. Sanial, Howard Balkam, B. F. Keinard, A. S. Brown, of Brooklyn; M. London, and several others. Comrade George Sieburg was elected to act as grand marshal of parade, which precedes the mass meeting, and which will start from the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, May 1. The outlook is promising for the most successful parade and mass meeting ever held by the Socialists of New York.

L. ABELSON.

May Day, Boston.

The Boston May day demonstration will be held at 45 Elliot street on Sunday, May 2, 8 p. m. The speaker will be Harry Carless, of New York. Tickets, 10 cents.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive.

Session of April 27th with Comrade Moore in the chair. The financial report for the week ending April 24th shows receipts to the amount of $165.95; expenditures, $217.24; deficit, $51.21.

Section Kings County reports the nomination of Comrade Isaac Bennett, of Section New York, to fill a vacancy on the National Executive Committee.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

Committe on Charter and Awards.

The Committee on Charter and Awards announces that it has received charter designs to date from the following: "Golden West," "Proletariat S. P.," "Carlo St. Elmo," "Fellowship," "Karl Marx," and "Libertus." A meeting of the committee will be held at the residence of the chairman on Sunday, May 2d, for the purpose of making the award.

Call for a General Vote.

184 William Street,
New York, March 30, 1897.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

Comrades—The National Executive Committee beg to submit the following proposition to the referendum vote of the Sections throughout the country.

We are of opinion that the party press in all languages should be under direct party control, in order that a systematic agitation may be carried on in every possible direction. Such control is especially important now that the party's political activity makes the press a most important and indispensable weapon, which should not be exposed to the risk of being alienated from the party or of falling into the hands of those who may oppose our platform or tactics.

The "Abend-Blatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung," published in New York city, are agencies of great importance in conducting our agitation among the ranks of Jewish-speaking workingmen. There is a wide-spread demand among the Jewish Comrades that these organs should belong to the party, and the National Executive Committee has received a proposition from the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, which conducts the publication of said organs, that the party should assume the control thereof.

The last National Convention of the S. L. P., owing to dissensions existing among Jewish Comrades in connection with these organs, passed a resolution forbidding any Section to have any connection with the Jewish press. This action was taken in the belief that if the Jewish Comrades were left severely alone they would soon settle their differences among themselves.

Experience has shown, however, that notwithstanding the action of the convention, these dissensions still exist, and are a serious impediment to our agitation among the Jewish masses.

We believe that if the direct control and supervision of the Jewish press is vested in the party, acting through its National Executive Committee, all the pretences for disturbances would be entirely removed.

For these reasons it is of great advantage to the party, and especially to Section New York and its agitation, that the party assume control of our Jewish press, the direct ownership, however, to be continued for legal reasons on the incorporated body.

We therefore submit to a referendum vote the following proposition:

The property and management of the "Abend-Blatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" shall be vested in the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, under the direct control of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party. The books of said publishing association shall be examined, once every three months, by an expert accountant, to be appointed by said committee.

The "Abend-Blatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" shall be made the Jewish official organs of the S. L. P.

The editors shall be elected jointly by the National Executive Committee and the Publishing Association; or, in case they cannot agree, by a general vote of the members of the party, the same as the editors of "The People" and "Vorwärts." Any editor who may prove incompetent or violate the platform or constitution of the party shall be forthwith suspended by the National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee shall act as a Board of Grievances, and hear and determine complaints respecting the business or editorial management of said organs.

The result of the vote of the Sections should be sent to HENRY KUHN, Secretary, 184 William street, New York City, not later than May 20, 1897.

By order of the National Executive Committee, HENRY KUHN, Sec.

Expressions of Opinion Upon the Proposal From the National Executive Committee.

Comrades:—The arguments of Comrade Milch which appeared in THE PEOPLE on the twenty-fifth of this month, I take the liberty of answering.

As to his statements that many of our Jewish comrades cannot read German or English and that nevertheless they have a voice in the proceedings of those papers, I wish to say that Comrade Milch seems to forget that the great majority of the Jewish-speaking Socialists do read and understand the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE. Consequently, I think they have the ability and the right of judging as to the contents of these papers.

But, on the other head there is, as far as I know, not one not-Jewish person who can read the Jewish paper, and owing to that fact they cannot judge as to what this paper contains.

In conclusion I wish to say that the only manner in which to satisfy our comrades, is that the press should be controlled and represented by delegates of the Jewish section.

H. GOLDBERG.

New York.

Comrades:—Allow me to say that in my opinion the call for a general vote is wholly against the constitution of the party and entirely out of place. From the answer given by the Nat. Ex. Committee to Jewish Section Boston, I can see that they (the N. E. C.) do not know what is going on in the Jewish movement.

I would like to know, for instance, how Comrade Matchett would have his part in controlling a Jewish editor. This being the case, the control would always remain on the Publishing Association, and they will always agree.

I would call upon all faithful members to agitate and vote against this call.

Yours fraternally,
P. SHAFFER.

Hartford, Conn., April 21st.

Comrades:—I think this proposition wrong for two reasons. 1st, no set of men that are no Jews can adequately propagate any new idea, especially that of Socialism, among those Jews that know no other language except Yiddish—and such mostly need the Jewish socialist press. An American may educate a German, or a German an Englishman, for the difference of language is the chief difference in their respective breeding. All the three had an education more or less European, and the fact that the writings of one nation are appreciated by the other proves this beyond doubt. But the old-fashioned Jew, he that knows no other language but Yiddish, is an entirely different creature. He must be civilized first before he is enabled to understand something of Socialism. His old, deep-rooted beliefs and notions must be weeded out before he perceives what the new movement wants of him. It is clear, then, that only those whose training had much in common with that of these Jews, who have watched these people for a long time, and are consequently well acquainted with their internal world, it is clear, I say, that only such people may hope to convert these old-fashioned Jews into a new belief. But the members of the National Executive, be they even very successful educators among the English and the Germans, cannot educate Jews of the old style. This is the first reason. The second is that to adopt the "Abendblatt" means to declare the "Vorwärts" the opposition paper, and its supporters as enemies to the party. And this the American and German Socialists cannot honestly vote for, since they are utterly unacquainted with the true character of the motives of the oppositionists. Nay, the oppositionists have been grossly traduced before them.

J. ENTEEN.

New York.

Comrades:—In regard to the reply of the National Executive in THE PEOPLE of April 18th, the Jewish Section decided to give the following explanation for publication.

The Nat. Ex. gives two reasons in trying to defend its right to bring propositions to a general vote. The first is a negative one. It is not forbidden by the constitution—ergo, it is allowed. In reasoning that way, we could come to many curious conclusions. Second, that it is in the spirit of our constitution to give the right of initiative to the Ex. Board. We beg to differ in that. Only a legislative body has the right of initiative, the Ex. Com. has only a right to execute the will of the sections. We should not undervalue the importance of that question. The way a proposition is constructed and worded, especially when it is not amendable, is of the greatest importance and has an influence on the vote. We remind you for an example on the referendum vote in Switzerland a few years ago. The proposition then was to take the railroads of the country out of private hands into the hands of the government, but in the same proposition an enormous sum was mentioned to be paid to the railroad magnates as the price. That part had as result that the Socialists advised to vote against the proposition, though they certainly favored the first part of it.

If there is nothing in our constitution concerning that question, then the spirit of Socialism which stands up for initiative by the people should forbid the Nat. Ex. to take upon itself such a right and responsibility. The Ex. Com. should not have more rights than the sections. It is wrong that you are "in possession of more information of the party." The members of the S. L. P. should know through their official organ enough to decide themselves, whether a change is necessary. But if no initiative is taken by a Section and the Nat. Ex. find it high time to make a change, than they should do as any Section would do. State the reasons in THE PEOPLE, and ask those Sections to agree to send in their support. Our second point is a very important one. The Ex. Com. gave an entirely misleading explanation to it. We do not deny the right of the sections to change a decision of their own by another general vote. But it must be done in a parliamentary and sensible way. The Nat. Ex. proposition is constructed in an erroneous way. To vote for it means to vote for two things at once. 1) to recall the decision of the Nat. Convention, 2) to regulate the Jewish press in a certain way. There can be many comrades who are ready to accept the first part, but do not like the way the Nat'l Ex. proposes to settle the difficulty. In fact that is our position. We would heartily endorse the first point, but we cannot agree with the proposition in the point how to regulate the Jewish press. We think the Jewish Sections should manage the papers through a representative body, leaving to the Ex. Com. the right to decide whether the papers are true to our party programme (in the same way as the Polish comrades are editing their paper). We admit that we were mistaken about the third point. As an excuse we could repeat the reasons of the Ex. Com., that nothing is said in the constitution about propositions which do not concern the constitution—ergo, amendments can be made, but we will not do that, we will only try in the future to amend our constitution to regulate the way how general propositions should be amended.

The Boston Jewish Section,
MORRIS TURETZ, Organizer.

New York.

To the Members of Branch I. (American):

An extraordinary meeting of the Branch will be held on Friday, May 7th, at 8 p. m., at 64 East 4th street, for the purpose of determining the question of re-organization and regulating all financial affairs up to date. All members are urged to be present.

THE SECRETARY.

Michigan.

DETROIT, April 18.—The election excitement is over, and the result of the city election has been officially announced. M. Meyer, for Mayor, received 385 votes; W. Krieghoff received 420 votes for Police Justice. The ward tickets ran ahead of the city ticket in some wards, but it seems as if the State ticket will beat even the ward tickets. This may be on account of the arm and hammer, which appears on the State and county ballot, while the city ballot simply bears the name "S. L. P. Ticket" for heading; no vignette is allowed.

The campaign was short and vigorous. Beer, money and brass bands, with floods of literature and oratory, were used to bring the people to the polls to vote for either one of the old parties, while on the Socialists' side the main work consisted in attacks on the work and principles of our opponents. Which side had the most success has been shown by the election returns. With all the work done by the capitalists, their vote decreased by more than 20,000 since the last fall election. The workingmen's districts lost the most, and there is where the capitalist parties did their main work. The "aristocratic" districts held the number of their last fall vote pretty well. The middle class silver men were compelled to go with either one of the old parties; neither party mentioned anything about a financial question. In the local campaign it was a fight between capital and labor; both the old parties had the same platform. In the State we had seven party tickets. The Republican majority of last fall seems to have remained the same all over the State, with a small decrease in votes. The capitalist press and politicians are trying to conceal the fact that we smashed the Pingree machine, but some have come out openly, while others are pointing towards this fact in a round about way. Our defeated candidate went to the City Hall to-day to get the official returns; while there he got into an argument with some fellows, so that in five minutes after all passages of the City Hall were crowded. Nobody tried to arrest or remove him, although the Common Council has passed an ordinance forbidding public speaking in or in front of any public building, on a square, street, sidewalk, etc. Instead of being arrested, a delegation asked him to come into the Mayor's office, where they wanted to introduce him to the new Mayor, who was just then sworn in. He flatly refused, and gave his reasons for not going in these words: "Maybury is not nearer to our principles than Pingree. I cannot congratulate him on the success he had in deceiving enough workingmen to be able to replace one capitalist Mayor by another. A truce cannot be made; we are antagonists now the same as before the election, and the fight will not stop until capitalism has been overthrown."

The delegates showed surprise, and wanted to know since when labor had come to look upon the matter in this light, to which they received this answer: "Since we became class conscious."

Some "would-be Socialists" swore revenge to our candidate because he attacked their friend of the people, Pingree, so unmercifully, but we have made a gain this year of about 75 votes over the vote received by any candidate that ever stood for office against Pingree directly. If the 35 more votes cast for Krieghoff have all cut the head of the ticket for this reason, our gain is well worth the trouble; we never before would have received their vote for any candidate that ran against Pingree or his man Stewart. The 20,000 voters that the capitalist parties lost show, furthermore, that we made the people consider their position, although they did not receive enough information to vote our ticket. Nearly all tickets cast were straight votes; this is a sign of health.

ORGANIZER.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—German Branch.—At last Sunday's meeting of the German Branch Comrade Emil Haase presided. The resolution submitted by the National Executive in connection with the Jewish press was unanimously adopted. The following delegates were elected to represent the German Branch at the State Convention to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., May 30th: Comrades Jacob Duerr, Henry Rehder and Edward Kuppinger.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to April 29th, 1897.

$4,485.

S. T. & L. A., Local 72, Chicago	$ 10	payable, August 1.
T. J. Morgan, Chicago	10	" August 1.
L. C. Crowley, Chicago	10	" August 1.
M. L. Morris, Chicago	10	" August 1.
Alex McMullan, Chicago	10	" August 1.
J. K. Pepin, Chicago	10	" August 1.
W. R., Chicago	50	" August 1
T. Van, Chicago	10	" $2 each month from Mai 1.
E. Dietzgen, Chicago	25	" On demand; and $75 more when $25,000 has been collected.
L. K. Lasher, Chicago	10	" $5 July 1, $5 September 1.
E. Richter, Chicago	10	" $5 July 1, $5 September 1.
Chas. R. Corpail, Chicago	10	" $5 July 1, $5 September 1.
J. V. McCormack, Chicago	10	" August 1.
"Ixol," Chicago	10	" On demand.
D. H. Daly, Chicago	10	" August 1.
John Walters, Chicago	10	" August 15.
Total this week	$215	

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board, Frank W. Wilson was chairman.

Applications for charter were granted to "Boston Trades and Labor Alliance," and the "Independent Cabinet Workers' Union," N. Y.

A resolution adopted by D. A. No. 5, Philadelphia, in February, 1897, and only remitted now. It was resolved to notify D. A. 5 that, if its antagonism to the national organ of the S. T. & L. A. continues, that the matter will be brought before the coming convention of the S. T. & L. A.

The secretary reported, that the majority of organizations had voted for the convention to be held at Boston, Mass., Monday, July 5th, 1897. It was resolved, therefore, to hold the convention accordingly, and the secretary was instructed that as soon as the convention hall was leased, he issue a call to the organizations to elect delegates and remit credentials. The New York and vicinity delegates will leave Sunday afternoon, July 4th, by the 5 o'clock Fall River boat, foot of Murray street, N. R. The secretary and A. Waldinger were elected a committee to make the necessary arrangements with the steamboat company.

The election of a fraternal delegate to the convention of the Int. Boot & Shoe Workers', June 21st, was debated and referred to the General Council of Alliance Shoe Workers' D. A. No. 7 for action.

The report of the striking shoemakers of Brooklyn D. A. No. 7 showed that 300 were out 51 days. Boss Lane discharged Superintendent Fitzpatrick, who was mainly the cause of the trouble. His business for the season was ruined, and he was forced to increase the wages in the various departments. D. A. No. 7 received good financial support from the various Alliance organizations.

A letter from Washington, D. C., announced that two Local Alliances were being organized.

San Francisco Trade & Labor Alliance wrote that a committee had induced the customers of Boss Lane to discontinue trading with him. They also remitted a history of the actions of the notorious mountebank and political heeler, the Dynamiter Heinrich Weissmann, at present domiciled here, and enclosed a copy of the "San Francisco Call."

A letter from Philadelphia Pa., gave an insight of the conditions existing and stated that the Brewers' Union was especially antagonistic to the S. T. & L. A. Christian Pattberg, of Brooklyn, had lately also antagonized the S. T. & L. A. and intimated that it only existed in Philadelphia and not in New York. He also told them to remain in the ranks of the "pure and simple." Werner, of the "Phila. Tageblatt," was also an opponent of the S. T. & L. A. "Of course," so the letter closed, "we gave these two 'gentlemen' a piece of our mind and left them."

Henry Welmer, of Boston, Mass., remitted the names of three halls eligible for convention purposes.

D. A. No. 10 requested permission to issue a printer's label, as a Printers' Local Alliance was being organized. It was resolved that a label be granted for Boston, Mass., the same must also contain the arm and hammer.

It was announced, that the Brewers' Union and Int. Bakers' Union are attempting by a boycott placed upon the largest bakery there, to throw the members of the Ind. Bakers' Union out of work.

It was resolved to send an organizer for one week to Philadelphia, Pa.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 5th, at 64 East 4th street, New York.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate C. Hassler, of the Silver Workers' P. A., was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and delegate G. Mielenhus, of Eccentric Engineers' No. 3, was vice-chairman.

Waiters' Alliance Liberty reported as new delegates W. Suess and A. Rheinfeldt, and the Silver Workers' P. A. sent Lawrence Timothy. They were seated.

The picnic committee reported having received offers from several parks for the Labor Day picnic, and recommending Noll's Park, 1390 Boston avenue, as making the best offer. On motion this park was engaged for Monday, September 6th, 1897.

Ind. Bakers' Branch 1 reported gaining four new members. On July 3d they will hold a picnic in Astoria Beach Park. The attacks of the "Weissmann" crew continue and his Union No. 92 has resolved to boycott the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE and will appeal to organized labor in this respect.

Ind. Bakers' Branch 2 reported that all of the branches will hold a joint meeting on May 22d, relative to the delegate matter of the S. T. & L. A. convention. Boss Leopold promised to settle the trouble existing this week and will regulate the hours of the men. Should he fail, he will receive no more labels. The union will attend the May-day demonstration and assemble at 64 East 4th street.

Furriers' Union reported business very dull. The members will be invited by postal card for the May demonstration.

Empire City Lodge Machinists' again called attention to the lecture by Comrade H. Vogt, on Wednesday, at 64 E. 4th street, subject: "The Progress in the Machine Industry."

Silver Workers' P. A. reported having elected officers. Arrangements were made for the May-day celebration. A delegate will be elected at the next meeting for the S. T. & L. A. convention. Nice conditions exist in the Whiting Manufacturing Co. The employees were told that they would be laid off for months. The superintendent was asked how it happened that the men were laid off so suddenly, and if it would not be more practical and, at least, human to introduce the one-half time system. The answer was that he received his orders from the boss. He became angry and said that the workmen should mind their own business. If a finished article is returned containing a flaw, another workman is given the piece, and the one who originally made it loses 10½ hours.

United Journ. Tailors' Union reported the trade dull.

Recording Secretary Henry Zink resigned. The resignation was accepted, and Chas. B. Clayton, of the Silver Workers' P. A. elected in his place.

The delegates to the May-day Conference reported that the preparations for the celebration were concluded for Saturday, May 1st, and all organizations should appear with full ranks.

The Cigarmakers' Unions requested to reply to the resolution adopted relative to supporting the shops of the Bohemian Butchers' Union.

The Organization Committee was instructed to delegate a member to attend the general meeting of the Int. Pianomakers' Union next Sunday afternoon.

It was decided to discuss the coming convention of the S. T. & L. A. as a special order next Sunday, at 4 p. m.

Progr. Clothing Cutters & Trimmers.

The regular meeting of the Prog. Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Union was held on Tuesday, April 22d. A committee has been appointed to visit the Knee-Pants Makers' Union in regard to certain differences existing between them and other tailors in the S. T. & L. A., same to act as a harmony committee.

All members shall be requested to participate in the May-day demonstration at the next session.

The next meeting, Thursday, April 29th, shall be a special meeting to elect a delegate to the national convention of the S. T. & L. A., also to give him instructions. Members should not fail to attend, as other internal business shall be transacted at said meeting.

THE SECRETARY.

Vermont Echos.

(Continued from Page 3.)

"their" little homes. They are just as interested as any people I ever talked to. So much so that they asked me a dozen times to come again and give them some more Socialism. These small New England farmers are in about the same conditions as the employed wage hand; they cannot make a living from the farm, and are obliged to work at an ever declining wage. The time is certainly ripe to make propaganda with these.

The master of the local grange in this town (Bath) is a Socialist and reads Socialist articles in the grange meetings. I have found a growing interest in the Socialist Labor party in New England, and I believe the time is near at hand when the New England workers will give to the S. L. P. a tremendous vote.

F. G. R. GORDON.

Washington Items.

(Continued from Page 3.)

failure. Sammy closed the entertainment with another defence and a plaintive attack on "calumniators."

The peculiarity of their speeches was the fearful and wonderful "lessons they drew" from history. McGuire and Lennon stated that ALL history proved that when a people get degraded and poverty stricken, they lose all desire for better conditions and are incapable of resistance to tyranny. Gompers, some two or three weeks ago, made practically the same statement, yet last night he not only gave the lie to McGuire and Lennon but also to himself, by saying that "the rich and comfortable were free wherever they went and did not need to struggle, and did not, for liberty, the plain dispossessed people are the ones who fight for and will attain liberty." No one at the meeting or any other place in this city attacked the fakirs from the standpoint of Socialism, neither did one-half of those present know anything about Socialism or Socialists, yet at a meeting called for the purpose of congratulating themselves on the success of their mission to McKinley and Reed all three of the fakirs made an attempt at defending their acts and denounced the Socialists.

THE PEOPLE stated three or four years ago that "the rats are beginning to drown," they are drowning now, and as the waters of New Trades Unionism rise, the rats seek the highest and dryest places and insanely squeal at the advancing tide. THE PEOPLE last year also stated, that the "hope of the pure and simple leaders is a corpse and their dogma a dismal howl." If the workers of the country could see the antics and listen to the wails of the grand army of fakirs now here, they would understand the truth of that remark. On with the fight "hit 'em" and hit 'em hard, and we here will do our best to keep the "tail" busy.

ARTHUR KEEP.

Notic.

If you are a resident of the 11th Assembly District and receive a sample copy of THE PEOPLE, will you read it carefully and subscribe? You are invited to attend the business meeting every second and fourth Friday at 238 East 10th street. We want you to join the S. L. P.

GRAND MASSMEETING

TO CELEBRATE

THE FIRST OF MAY.

Under the Auspices of

Section Kings County S.L.P.

—AT THE—

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Ave.

On the First of May at 8 P. M.

Speakers in English and German will address the Meeting.
No Workingman should fail to attend!

Celebration of Intern. May Day, May 1st
—OF THE—
Bohemian Branch, No. 8 S. L. P.
On Sunday, May 2d, 1897,
AT THE
BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL,
321-323 E. 73d St.
—Union Music by the "Lyra Club"—
GOOD PROGRAMME.
Speeches in Bohemian, German and English.
Admission 10 Cents.
Doors open at 2 P. M. To commence at 3 P. M.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Business meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Park, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m. at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District 1 (Spanish), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd st., every Saturday at 8 p. m. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 388 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1000, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 8 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 91 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 31st St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 146th street and 3rd avenue, every 2nd and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lectures every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th st. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.
Luzern, Pa.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1881 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 5 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STEIN, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 6, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics.
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